

# BOSTON RECORD

And Religious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS. . . No. 22, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS. . . W. A. PARKER, Printer.

NO. 48...VOL. XIII.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1828.

TERMS.

For a single copy, \$3 a year—or \$2.50 in advance.  
To Agents or Companies, 6 copies for \$12.50 in advance.

## RELIGIOUS.

### ON CHURCH COMMUNION.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—A custom used to prevail, in many parts of New-England, I believe, of limiting the time that members of other churches should continue to commune with the church where they resided, but to which they did not see fit to remove their particular church relation. In some places they were allowed to commune a year. In some, I think, a shorter, and in some a longer period. There is, no doubt, great difficulty in fixing upon any general rule which shall meet all cases. And the difficulty is more felt at the present, than in former times. Our population is fluctuating. Business may call a mechanic, for instance, to reside within the bounds of one religious society a year; and then he may indulge an expectation of remaining there another year, though perhaps not half that time. If he stay six months longer, ought he to be debarred the privilege which he has enjoyed of communicating, where he is wont to worship, the love of his dying Redeemer? This would be evidently unjust, I think. But shall we have no rule? Shall we permit any one who professes to belong to the family of Christ to sit down with us at the table of the Lord as long as he may choose, without satisfying the church that he knows experimentally any thing of the power of godliness? A young gentleman pursues a course of study and enters upon the profession of law or of medicine. He is of sober and steady habits and thinks himself quite good enough to belong to the church, and that it will make him rather more respectable and acceptable with some, in whatever place he may settle. He therefore unites with a Unitarian church where there is no evidence required of a change of heart, of faith in Jesus Christ, as the atoning sacrifice for sin—in a word, of none of the distinguishing doctrines of the Bible. He finally settles in some country parish, where there is but one denomination of Christians, and where they are united, it may be, in their belief of those doctrines which he does not adopt. Still he considers himself as a member of a sister church, and as such continues to avail himself of the invitation given from time to time to members of "sister churches," and regularly takes his seat at the communion table with those who cannot believe that he is a Christian, as they understand the term. Now what shall such a church do? Shall they make a rule to suit this case, to which in many instances they must forbear to adhere? The question is, I think, of great importance; and if some of your able and experienced correspondents will answer it, they will confer a favor upon

For the Boston Recorder.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I have often been struck with the similarity of feeling expressed by the enemies of orthodoxy, and the contemners of all religion. Suffer me to furnish you a few specimens, which have occurred recently in the course of my reading, relating to the clergy.

Gibson looked with an evil eye, upon the influence of the clergy; and he did what he could to counteract it. He would fain make people believe; "That the virtues of the clergy were more dangerous than their vices."

George Houston & Co.'s deistical work, called the Correspondent, says; "The Priests of all denominations in all ages have made use of ignorant men and silly women to effect their ends." "The Priests—have led me to examine—their institutions for trammeling the human mind, and perpetuating their own power."

The Rev. O. D. in his "Letters of an English Traveller on Revivals," says; "It cannot be concealed, and every thing that I see, and all my reflections, convince me of it more and more, that most of the evils of a religious nature in this country, and in every other, are owing to the clergy! To them is chiefly owing the odium theologorum, that has existed in all ages—to them the slavish DREAD OF INQUIRY AND INNOVATION,—to them the variance, strife, and uncharitableness, that prevail among the people."

Unitarians may be flattered, perhaps, by being put along with Gibbons; and think it an honor to fall into such respectable company! But I should think, that those who have any regard to their character, would take heed how they associate with Ann Royal, or become united to that lecture room, where "the Jewish God" is blasphemed, and his word is put up to ridicule and contempt."

But the old maxim—"A man is known by the company he keeps,"—has lost none of its meaning by years; and let those who join with infidels in their contempt of the clergy, and their pious and faithful exertions, "not think it a strange thing, that has happened unto them," if the religious part of the community rank them with the despisers of all religion!

From the Philadelphia.

A very fine sermon, indeed, said my friend, as we left the church, "a very excellent preacher!" I sighed, but I made no reply; yet I thought as I walked along, were I to write again on that preacher, it would be, I believe, "I have heard! The glory is departed! The glory is departed!"

When I first knew Lucretius, he was a young man full of faith and zeal. He had been the privileged witness, and I trust, participant, of some of those mighty effusions of the Spirit with which the great Head of the church has been pleased to favor this happy land. He had caught the hallowed fire, and flaming with love to dying men, he came forth beseeching them in Christ's stead to be reconciled to God. Then, when he rose to preach, it seemed to be in the full view of the judgment—in the full view of the worth of the immortal soul. His eye seemed to pierce through the dim vista far, far into the ages of eternity, and to follow the deathless spirit as it passed along in its endless progression from glory to glory, or as withering under the weight of its guilt, it sunk deeper and deeper in wretchedness, pollution and shame. Then he labored, then he poured forth all the energies of his soul, if haply he might be instrumental in leading one sinner to flee from the wrath to come.

the graces of finished composition, or seize on the admiration, and dazzle the mind of the tasteful hearer, by fanciful sketches and brilliant flights. Ah no—he stood forth as a watchman on Zion's walls; he gave the trumpet a certain sound; he lifted up his voice to warn men of their danger and impending doom; he reasoned of judgment, and the limbs trembled, and the cheek grew pale, and the lip quivered as he spoke. He told of mercy, and the stubborn will bowed, and the hard heart melted under its heavenly influence. The man was in earnest; he felt and the people felt.

But now—how are the mighty fallen!—Lucretius is a settled pastor—a settled pastor. He ministers to a refined and polished people—a people who are judges of style, who know how to admire fine preaching, and he pleases them.—He has now a character to establish as a preacher: he is a young man and must form his style; he must therefore take great pains in the composition of his sermons; he must not weary them with the repetition of the same ideas;—he must present a due variety; his subject must be well chosen and skillfully handled; his figures must be striking and well sustained; he must not wound the nicest ear, or disgust the most fanciful hearer;—and thus, to gain their approbation, he has sacrificed fidelity to their souls.

And are these pious people growing in faith and holiness? Are they roused to noble deeds of Christian enterprise? Are these wretched sinners won? Have revivals which it was hoped, under his ministrations, would have swelled the number of the followers of Jesus, taken place? Go feel the pulse of his church, how faintly it beats! Consult their records, count the names of those who have subscribed with their hands unto the Lord. They may be counted. Ah me, is not the Spirit grieved? Hear Lucretius preach. How beautiful is his language! How smoothly it flows! How rich, how thrilling his tones!—His subject demands earnestness, deep solemnity, and he would seem earnest, he would be thought solemn; but what an empty show it is!—As the lovely song of one who hath a pleasant voice, and can play well on an instrument.—He prays. How well ordered and regular are his petitions! But where is the wrestling spirit? Where is the agony of desire for the salvation of sinners? All, all is gone! A frost is on his soul—there is no life, no heart, no feeling there.

Lucretius knows it, feels it, and he would fain conceal it from himself and from the world; but in vain. The discerning mind can easily penetrate this shallow surface work, and detect the utter heartlessness of these artificial performances.

And is there but one Lucretius? Methinks if some conscience would speak, it would be thus; "I, too, am a Lucretius. To please my people, to gain their applause, to maintain my standing, I too have sacrificed truth, and principle, and conscience, until I have grieved the Spirit away, and my soul is left like the barren heath, where no rain comes. When I would I cannot feel. I preach and pray, but my very spirit seems benumbed, bound by a spell I cannot break." Sad case! Is not this the fulfillment of that word, "The backslider in heart, shall be filled with his own ways?" May the shepherd of Israel bring back these wanderers, though it be through the fire and the flood. May he raise them from whence they have fallen, and restore unto them the joys of his salvation, and uphold them by his free Spirit, and may transgressors again by them be taught his ways, and sinners be converted unto him.

From the Visitor and Telegraph.

### FAMILY PRAYER.

"And let us worship God, he said  
With reverent air."

To a friend who has lately established the worship of God in his family, I wish to suggest a few things which may be of use to him, and I suggest them through the Visitor and Telegraph that they may be of use to others.

1. Be very grateful that you are permitted to worship in this way. You began family prayer from a conviction of duty; esteem it also as a precious privilege, and be glad when the time for it returns. Family religion is the best bond of domestic peace. The best solace of domestic affliction, the best security of domestic happiness, and an important means of growth in knowledge, and in all religious feelings. If this be so it is not enough to pray in your family from a conviction of duty. You should rejoice that you have the privilege.

2. Let the time be fixed. "The hour of prayer" should be known. You will be more likely to prepare for it, and so will all in your family who feel right. It honors God besides, to have all business cease, and give place to this religious duty. It magnifies the duty in the eyes of your family, when they see it in its place, like the furniture of your house, that no employment or company is allowed to put it aside. And again, if you are systematic in this, it will make you so in other things, and I will form to the same habits of order all your family. Let the evening hour be early.

3. Do not let worldly, or even religious conversation run up to the very moment of beginning your family devotions. Some will continue to talk, even after they have taken the Bible in hand. A tender conscience is shocked at such apparent irreverence. Some ladies allow themselves to knit while the chapter is reading. Your's, however, could not be guilty of such impropriety.

4. In general, read the Bible in course. If not you will slight some parts, and attend to others unduly. Do not read too much. Read distinctly, so that all can hear with ease. Sit not with your back to any of the family. Do not sit, or lean, as to appear careless or irreverent. Remark on some part of what you read. It will fix the passage in your own mind, and probably in the minds of others. If you make no remark, pause when you read an important verse, or read it again. It will recall attention. Persons are often thinking of other things when the chapter is being read, and often before they are aware. Do not be long in looking for your chapter and hymn.

5. In some families they do not sing. Do not omit it, your children and servants will thus learn to sing, and will, if they sing at home, seldom fail to sing at church. In towns it is an important way of confessing Christ before men. I have often been much impressed, as I passed along the street, by hearing the song of praise from a family altar. Do not sing more than 3 to 5 verses in general. Leave off with lines suited to make a good impression.

6. In prayer, be loud enough for all to hear easily. Be not too loud. Bring in, if possible, something of the chapter or hymn. It will impress the truth, thus again presented, and will prevent sameness. If you do this, you will find it best, generally, to sing first and to read immediately before the prayer. Do not loiter on the chair. Do not bury your face in your hands. Let your body be erect. Look up. Be studious of the proper length. If you have given intimation that you are about to close, do not disappoint that expectation. When all are weary and sleepy, be short and particularly fervent.

7. When the prayer is ended, do not, when you rise, appear as if ashamed of what you had been doing. Do not immediately begin to talk. Let not the family run from their knees to their work, or "rise up to play," as if glad to be released. Every one should be taught to rise slowly, and in general, to sit down for a moment, long enough to pray that the petitions offered up may be answered, and the service accepted; and to ask pardon if their thoughts have wandered. After this moment's silence they may retire.

8. When asking a friend to officiate, do not say "go to duty." Any thing is better. "Conduct family worship." "Pray with us." "Take the books." "Take that chair," &c.

9. Some think that every reader in the family should have a Bible and look over as you read. It would keep up attention. At any rate, let every one own a Bible. Direct them always to read in the same Bible.

10. Do not esteem these hints as unimportant.

## HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder.  
Extracts from the First Annual Report of the Old Colony Domestic Missionary Society, held at New Bedford, Oct. 29th, 1828.

The Executive Committee, in looking forward to the first anniversary of this Society, have felt no ordinary solicitude. While they have been cheered with the hopes of success, they have had many fears, lest among the various benevolent objects of the day, Domestic Missions would not obtain, among us, that patronage which its magnitude demands. For it is but recently, that this subject has been so matured and such a plan of operation presented before the public, as seemed to call for the concentrated and vigorous effort of all the churches. Besides, Foreign Missions have gotten so firm a hold of the hearts of Christians—carry along with it something so imposing—throw around it such a heavenly splendor—tell of successes so great and cheering, that it seems to cast a shade over all other benevolent objects. Compared with this, Domestic Missions seem like a star, aside the meridian sun, concealed by the splendor of the beams poured around it. Intelligence from foreign stations is continually reaching us of a deeper and deeper interest. And in view of these things, we do rejoice and will rejoice; and never cease to supplicate the great Lord of Missions to give still more glorious success to this grand enterprise, and cause it to take a wider, and firmer hold on the hearts of all the American churches. The only thing we have here to lament, is that Domestic Missions do not equally interest the feelings and call forth the contributions of the public. This is an object which does not receive its due proportion of patronage; for it is regarded as deep and an interest and does actually call for as great sacrifices and untiring efforts, as any other object which can engage our attention. The Massachusetts Missionary Society ought to be sustained by its auxiliaries, that it may not only supply the wastes in its own region, but co-operate with the National Institution in sending the blessings of salvation through those vast regions of our land which now present one mighty valley of dry bones.

Our western states are evidently destined by Providence to become immensely populous and powerful—destined to rule in our halls of legislation, and to cause their influence, political and moral, to be felt in every section in our land. Suffer the great mass of population which is now clustering around in the valley of the Mississippi to grow up to giant size without the institutions of the gospel, and the knell of our departed greatness will soon be heard thro' the land. The friends of liberty and religion will be called to follow the bier of our national glory, covered with sackcloth, and filled with mourning, lamentation and woe. If the churches of Christ do not soon awake to this subject, with a spirit which shall never tire, all these evils will come upon us, and unborn generations will go down to the grave ignorant of God, and with pollution which will forever exclude them from the abodes of life. But they will awake. There is a spirit kindling upon this subject, and kindled too from heaven, which, we trust, will never go out. The time has already come, when this object does begin to assume an importance, excite a feeling and produce a spirit of action which will continue to extend, deepen and rise, till the mist of moral darkness, which hangs over us, shall be dissipated and the Sun of Righteousness pour his cheering beams through the whole height and breadth of our land.

We have attentively observed the operations of Domestic Missions, and find that their march is onward—that they are gathering strength, and zeal, and courage, as they proceed—that wisdom, prudence, firmness and perseverance mark their measures, and above all, that the God of Missions smiles propitiously on the enterprise.

Who can contemplate the operations and success of the American Home Missionary Society, and not be cheered with the assurance, that God gives wisdom to its managers and goes forth with its missionaries. And who can read the last annual report of the Massachusetts Missionary Society—contemplate the moral influence which it is exerting, the amount of good which it has accomplished—witness the tear of gratitude which its beneficence has drawn from many eyes, or listen to the strong cries and entreaties of others for aid, who have none to break to them the bread of life, and regret that he has for this object, cast any thing into the treasury of the Lord, or feel disposed to withhold his contributions in future? And there are many reasons why, for this object, vigorous and concentrated efforts should be made by the friends of Christ in this section of the State. For here are many churches that annually receive aid from the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and which could not live without such aid. There are, also, other churches destitute and weak, and which can never be resuscitated and built up without similar aid. And here, too, where our Pilgrim fathers first planted the gospel, are extensive regions in which there are no churches, no preaching and no Sabbath, and we fear, no salvation. Yes, there are many almost as ignorant of the gospel, & as far from righteousness, as pagans. Now, while we are sending the gospel ten thousand miles across the ocean, shall we suffer those who are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, to live and die at our very doors, without the means of salvation? There never was a benevolent object presented before us, which made a more urgent demand on our sympathies, our prayers or our charity, than this. May it come home to the heart of our churches, to every individual member, and may all who desire the well being of society around them, awake to this subject with such a spirit of liberality and holy enterprise, as shall immediately, through the blessing of God, supply with the means of salvation all the destitute in this region. We are able to do it, and we must do it, or incur the displeasure of Him who holds in his own hands all our blessings and our destiny for eternity.

Let us then no longer slumber over this subject, or look with apathy on thousands perishing around us for lack of knowledge. And we have much to encourage. There is an increase of feeling and effort among us; the cry of opposition is dying on the ear—the cause is gathering strength as it proceeds onward—the Lord favors us, his promises strengthen us, and his faithfulness will sustain us. Let us then rally around the Missionary standard, and resolve, in the strength of the Lord, that we will never, for this cause, cease our prayers, or relax our efforts, while there remains a single hamlet in our land, where the law does not speak forth its thunders and the gospel whisper peace.

The aggregate of the collections from eight Societies is a little less than four hundred dollars.—From six other Societies connected with this Auxiliary, no returns have yet been made.

The officers of the Society for the coming year, are the following:

JOSEPH BOURNE, Esq. N. Bedford, Pres.  
HARVEY CONGREGATIONAL, Esq. do. V. Pres.  
REV. WM. EATON, Middleboro', Sec'y.  
Hon. Wm. BOWSER, do. Treasurer.  
Executive Committee,  
REV. MESSRS. W. EATON, O. COKE, E. DEXTER,  
S. HOLMES, and J. BIGELOW.

## REVIEW.

For the Boston Recorder.

### DICK'S CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER.

The connexion of science and philosophy with Religion, is far more close than is commonly apprehended, and deserves to be studied with an earnestness proportioned to the value of our highest interests. "The works of the Lord are great, and are sought out by all that have pleasure in them." They conspire with Revelation, to unfold the character of Jehovah—to illustrate especially his natural perfections—to enforce his claims on our homage—to evince our own comparative insignificance—and to inspire us with the resolution, that the brief span of life shall not be spent in vain. Their study contributes to the enlargement of the mind—to the cultivation of the social affections, and to the improvement of the moral dispositions. The Christian cannot sit down to the lawful investigation of the wonders of Almighty Power, wisdom and goodness, without rising up with his spirit refreshed, his heart enlarged toward God, and his purposes as well as means of usefulness extended. From such a feast of intellect, he will arise, to pray more fervently, to walk more humbly, to suffer more patiently, and to rejoice more holily.

The Bible is the sufficient and infallible guide of man to heaven. But may not the Christian's interest in the Bible be increased, and may not his acquaintance with it be promoted, by the study of those works which have been wrought by the Author of the Bible? Principles, which the Scriptures reveal, nature illustrates. Duties, which the Scriptures enjoin, nature enforces. The Bible is the Christian's text book, but the works of God are its most perfect Commentary. It is to be lamented, therefore, that the great body of professing Christians make themselves acquainted, but to so limited an extent with the operations of that God who is not more "wonderful in council," than "excellent in working." They deify themselves of a great amount of the purest satisfaction heaven has provided them on earth, and contract the sphere of usefulness, which they are bound rather to enlarge, and to occupy to the last advantage.

The work whose title stands at the head of this article is well adapted to the end for which it was designed—to illustrate the truths of the Bible by means of facts drawn from the natural world—and to clothe these facts in a garb that should render them interesting to all classes of society. The first, illustrates the natural attributes of the Deity; the second, gives a cursory view of some of the sciences which are related to religion and Christian Theology; the third, treats of the relation which the inventions of art bear to the objects of religion; the fourth illustrates scriptural facts from the system of nature; and the fifth, presents a view of the beneficial effects that would result from connecting science with Religion. The whole comprises a mass of information—in a regular form, and a familiar style—which we believe can be found nowhere else within the same compass. It is difficult to conceive, that any man can begin the reading of it, and leave it without reluctance, before he has finished it.

If disposed to criticise a work of so much value we should not want materials, in a few unguarded expressions, and in here and there a sentiment which the author has probably been led to adopt, by the enthusiasm of his mind on the main subject, rather than by the exercise of a cool judgment, and we should have regarded with pleasure the exhibition of more humble, devotional piety—especially as we could not avoid, in the perusal, a comparison of the work in this respect, with some of its predecessors in the same field of labor.

But the wide circulation of the volume before us, we are persuaded would be highly serviceable to the interests of religion, and to the improvement of the taste of the Christian public, while it would carry with it, more than innocent gratification—even intellectual and moral cultivation to many who have yet discovered no beauty in the revelations of Grace.

For the Boston Recorder.

### "RECOLLECTIONS OF A BELOVED SISTER."

This little book, just from the press of "Munroe & Francis," in this city, we hesitate not to say, will recommend itself to every reader, of evangelical piety. It is not exactly what its running title imports—it is more—a lively portrait of living Religion—a fair exhibition of the leading principles of the Gospel, in connexion with the spirit they form, and the effects they produce, wherever cordially embraced.

It is designed for children—not indeed for those of the youngest years—but for such as are capable of following a train of serious thought, expressed in a plain and neat style, and able to appreciate the real merits of a book that proposes to refine and enoble the mind, rather than amuse the fancy, or rouse the passions. It is not fiction, but fact. It was not intended primarily to captivate but impress—not to delight but instruct. Still, we have rarely been more captivated or delighted—never more irresistibly carried along on an unbroken current of affecting incidents, just reflections and tender admonitions, to the point at which all aim when they begin the reading of a book—a point that we would gladly have found removed an hundred pages further off. Though an English production, and of course having its little peculiarities, it could hardly be better adapted than it is, to the improvement of the rising generation among us, in the knowledge of the "Only Wise God our Saviour." It will be a valuable addition to every Sabbath School Library, and ought to be possessed by every young female

who is beginning to inquire, how she may form a character that will secure to her universal esteem and love.

## PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Extracts from the Third Annual Report of the Prison Discipline Society, Boston.

What other good Effects have resulted from the system of Prison Discipline Recommended and Partially Introduced?

Make now the contrast between the condition of youth and children in the old Penitentiaries, and their condition in the Houses of Refuge in New York and Boston. Their condition in the old Penitentiaries cannot be fully described; because a part only of what they have suffered is known, and a part only of what is known concerning the injury which they have suffered, can with propriety be published.—Some circumstances, however, of their situation before and after confinement, may be mentioned sufficient to form one part of the contrast. They may have had no parents, and no guardian or family friend, to provide for them and send them to school; or they may have had an intemperate father, or, as is sometimes the case, an intemperate mother, and have been the object of their cruelty. They may have been persuaded or bribed in these circumstances of want and suffering, to steal; or they may have been driven to a course of vice by hunger and nakedness. They may never have been taught the moral law, and never had an example before them to prove the value of good conduct. The first thing they saw, when they opened their eyes upon the world, was some form of vice; the first thing they heard, the voice of anger and contention. There was no Bible in the house, no place of prayer, no regular time in which to receive their daily bread. If they were sent out to beg, they received on their return less than enough to satisfy their hunger, or when they came home found their parents drunk, or the father drunk and the mother a victim of his brutal force, and themselves exposed as soon as they entered the house to the same treatment. Under these and similar circumstances, which are not of frequent recurrence in the country, but very frequent in our large cities, these children and youth have been trained, till they were arrested and committed to prison.

These remarks are applicable to juvenile delinquents before conviction. What was their condition in the old Penitentiaries? In the language of the same valuable Report, by Col. Abbot,

"Whoever has entered these abodes, has seen youth of various ages, from fourteen to twenty years old, wearing away a portion of the brightest and most precious period of their existence among fellows of the most abandoned description, without the means of improving. It is impossible that they should not come forth prepared for evil deeds. The worst examples are constantly before their eyes. Morality is ridiculed; honesty is despised, and vice is set off with every attraction that hardened guilt can suggest." Again: "Our Penitentiaries are so many schools of vice, they are so many seminaries to impart lessons and maxims, calculated to banish legal restraints, moral consideration, pride of character, and self regard. They have their watchwords, their technical terms, their peculiar language, and their causes and objects of emulation. Let us ask any sagacious observer of human nature, acquainted with the internal police of our Penitentiaries, to suggest a school, where the commitment of the most pernicious crimes could be taught with the most effect, could be select a place more fertile in the most pernicious results, than the indiscriminate society of knaves and villains of all ages and degrees of guilt?" "They are nurseries of crime, where the convict is furnished with the expedients and shifts of guilt, and with his invention sharpened, he is let loose upon society, in a tenfold degree a more daring, desperate, & effective villain."

Such were the places in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, in which from three to five hundred youth were a few years since, annually in a course of instruction for a life of infamy. But the scene is reversed. In proof of this we give a true description of the House of Reformation at South Boston, from the Boston Daily Advertiser, which we understand was written by the Chief Justice of Massachusetts.

[This description having been already published in the Recorder, is here omitted.]

Of the House of Reform, the Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON remarks:

"To argue the utility, or to deprecate on the humanity of this establishment, after demonstrating its justice, would be a useless task. Every mind that has investigated the causes and progress of crime, must acknowledge the one; every benevolent heart must feel the other. And even economy, cold calculating economy, after stating the amount in dollars and cents, must confess that this is a money saving institution."

"If it is wise to prevent a hundred atrocious crimes, by removing the opprobrium of a venial fault and substituting instruction for punishment, if it is the highest species of humanity to relieve from the miseries of vice and the degradation of crime, to extend the operation of charity to the mind, and snatch with its angel arm innocence from seduction; if it be a saving to society to support an infant for a few years at school, and thereby avoiding the charge of the depredations of a felon, for the rest of his life, and the expense of his future conviction and confinement; then is the school of Reform a wise, a humane, and an economical institution."

"In the city of New York there is an establishment of this kind, which can never be visited but with unmingled emotion of intellectual pleasure. It now contains one hundred and twenty five boys and twenty nine girls, for the most part healthy, cheerful, intelligent, industrious, orderly, and obedient; animated with certain prospect of becoming useful members of society, who, but for this establishment would still have been suffering under the accumulated evils attendant on poverty, ignorance, and the lowest depravity, with no other future before them than the Penitentiary or the gallows."

The whole number received into the institution in New York, from Jan. 1, 1825, to Jan. 1, 1828, was 377; of whom 107 were girls. If of the whole number received, 123 boys and 28 girls remained in the Refuge, Jan. 1, 1828; 118 boys and 50 girls have been apprenticed; from whom, with very few exceptions, the most gratifying returns have been received; only one has died, and his death was the result of vicious imprudence in swallowing a portion of the tincture of cantharides. Concerning the character of these boys, before they were sent to the Refuge, an inference may be drawn from the fact, that out of the whole number, 377 committed, 325 had been in Bridewell from 1 to 7 times, and 43 had been in the Penitentiary from one to three times. The reports of this institution are three valuable documents of 50 or 60 pages each, and may be procured with great advantage by any society or state, which has in contemplation a similar establishment.







## LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

A new settlement was lately founded about 20 miles from the coast, on the river St. Paul, called Mills and Burgess, or by the contraction, Millburg. The colonists have written, that they have in good cultivation twenty-four acres of rice, cassava, cotton, corn, and other vegetables, and that the crops promise better than any which have been raised since they have been in Africa. The settlers have explored the surrounding region to some extent, and find it a good land for cultivation, having fine brooks of water, and advantageous mill-seats, and have made application to this country for the necessary apparatus for erecting mills, also for a variety of farming tools.

The spirit of enterprise, which is kindling up among our colored brethren in Liberia, may be inferred from the following passage of a letter from a colonist at Monrovia: "I wish you and the Hon. Board of Managers would make some inquiries, whether it would be prudent and safe for me to trust a vessel across the Atlantic with our stripes and cross, and whether we would be subject to foreign duties on tonnage; as Mr. — and myself are about contracting for a schooner, and we wish to be very particular, and not to move until we shall hear from the Board, as the subject is important, particularly in regard to duties. The commercial interest of the colony is increasing hourly."

The Rev. Messrs. Sessing, Wolf, Hands, Hege, and Kissling, Swiss Missionaries, have arrived in the Colony, and meditate the establishment of a mission in the Bassa Country.

The last number of the Repository contains extracts from five letters, written by slave holders, tendering their slaves, in all 105, to the Colonization Society, together with an offer to pay the expense of transporting a considerable portion of them to Liberia. The Board have resolved to despatch an expedition forthwith, with emigrants and supplies to Liberia, provided \$2000 can be raised for this object. Donations in money or provisions may be entrusted to Charles Tappan, Esq., Boston.

Rev. Isaac R. R. of the Hartford Asylum, has been appointed General Agent and Assistant Secretary of the Society. *Chr. Mirror.*

## AMERICAN LYCEUM.

The meeting mentioned in this paper of the 9th inst. has been again held on two different evenings. At the second, in the absence of Mr. Webster, Hon. E. Everett presided; at the last, Mr. E. having left town for Washington, Rev. Dr. Lowell was called to the chair. The report of a committee was unanimously adopted, and will soon be given to the public, fully recommending the plan of Lyceums to general adoption. The expediency of introducing the Lyceum into this city is now before a Committee. If it should be adopted here, the plan must undoubtedly undergo great modifications, and it will require time to make them.

## BANGOR, ME.

Three houses of public worship have been erected the summer past in this flourishing town. A Methodist chapel, 40 by 60; a Unitarian church, 70 by 80; and a house for the Baptist society, 50 by 70. The first has been dedicated; the latter two are unfinished. Among the former buildings were an Orthodox Congregational house of worship, and the Theological Seminary. In the village are two large School houses of brick, both two stories high. The municipal plan of instruction and government has been introduced to a considerable degree.

## YOUTH'S COMPANION—Vol. II.

Published Weekly, by WILLIS & RAND, at the Office of the Boston Recorder, Price \$1 a year in advance.

## CONTENTS OF No. 21.

Narrative. The Funeral—Religion. Evening Walk. Learning. Infant School.—The Sabbath School. Anniversary at Cranbury, N. J. A Sabbath School's Legacy. The Nursery. Ripe Cherry.—Natural History. The Alarm Bird. Canine Society.—Editorial. The Last Call.—Obituary. Mary Isham.—Poetry. Elijah's Interview with God. A Father's Grief.—Miscellaneous. Books. Proverbs.

## CONTENTS OF No. 22.

Narrative. George Maniates, the Orphan Greek Boy.—The Sabbath School. The Effects of Sabbath Schools on their best Recommendation.—The Nursery. Against Anger.—Religion. Rev. C. Colton's Sermon at Mount Pleasant Institution.—Editorial. The Burial of an Antislavery. Why is this?—Miscellaneous. Core Anecdote. Anecdote of Prince Charlotte.—Poetry. The Little Blind Boy and his Dog Tray.

Letter to the Editors, from a Clergyman in the vicinity of Boston.

I have thought often, of saying a word for the "Companion"—but it really came along, and on so powerful a current, and interests readers of all descriptions so deeply, that it would seem superfluous to attempt adding credit to it; but I can say safely that no book, nor any other publication of any kind, engages so thoroughly the attention, and conveys so much instruction to the mind of my little son—now seven years old. You would be delighted, as I am, to see him, after finishing the last received No. on Sabbath evening, going to the Secretary, where his Mother has furnished him a place of deposit—and taking out his file of papers, and spending the whole evening, in looking them over, to read and fix in his mind some important fact or facts which he has partially forgotten. While my heart rejoices in each successive development of his powers, I am constrained to acknowledge my obligations to you, for giving me one of the best adapted and most successful instruments to carry forward that development. And I might add, the Recorder itself, is read with scarcely more interest by any member of my family. May your reward be great, as your labors are arduous and useful.

Yours, &c. S.

## CARDS.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of 30 dollars from those Ladies of the First Parish in Cambridge, who attended his biblical lectures; to constitute him a life member of the American Tract Society at New York.

Also, the receipt at different times of the following sums from Ladies of the South Street Church and Society.

Twenty Dollars to constitute him a life member of the American Tract Society in Boston.

Thirty Dollars to constitute him a life member of the American Sunday School Union.

Thirty Dollars to constitute him an honorary life director of the American Bible Society.

Also the receipt of Ten Dollars from gentlemen of the Society to constitute him a life member of the American Sunday School Union.

EDWARD BECKER.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CARDS. Our rule respecting Clergymen's cards, acknowledging tokens of regard from their people, includes only those which relate to public benevolent objects. If a pastor receives the present of a cloak, or a load of wood, or a barrel of oil, perhaps it is sufficient to render thanks to the donors personally, or at most at some public meeting in his own parish.

## NOTICES.

The Annual Sermon before the Boston Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor, will be delivered on Thanksgiving Evening, in Old South Church, by the Rev. Mr. BLADEN, of Brighton. A collection will be solicited.

We learn that the Academy in Woburn is to be opened and dedicated, on Wednesday next, the third day of December, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and that an Address is to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Fay, of Charlestown.

Q3—The friends of Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands are informed that any letters they may wish to send them, will be taken by the Rev. C. S. Stewart, if left with G. M. Tracy, 142 New York Street, New York, or addressed to Mr. S. under cover to Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Washington City, before the 5th of December next.

## RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

**Latest from Malta.** We have before us a letter from Malta, dated Sept. 21, at which time the Missionaries were in good health. Messrs. Bird, Goodell and Smith, were all there, with their families. Mrs. B. had recently become the mother of a little daughter. Mr. Hallcock was engaged in printing Turkish in the Armenian character, under the inspection of the brethren from Beyroot. *N. Y. Obs.*

**A Good Substitute for a Theatre.** Our readers will remember the dreadful catastrophe which befell the New Brunswick Theatre (London) a number of months since, and particularly the loss of lives occasioned by its fall. That Theatre was erected, in part, on the Sabbath. It is pleasing to learn, from a late English publication, that a Christian congregation in London, assisted by other benevolent individuals, have made arrangements for the purchase of the ground on which it stood, and intend to erect upon it a Receiving and Shipping Depot, a Shipwrecked, Distressed, and Destitute Seamen's Refuge, a Ship Boy's Refuge, a Sailors' Daughters' Orphan House, a General School for Sea Boys, a Mariners' Girls' School, and a Sea Museum and Marine Library. The sum required for the purchase, is £1,500 (\$6,000), which is nearly all subscribed. *ib.*

**Mr. Wolff.** The Jewish Expositor for October mentions the receipt of a letter from the Rev. Joseph Wolff, dated Haverhill, Mass., May 23, 1828, in which he states his intention of remaining in Palestine, unless directly forbidden by the Pacha, notwithstanding the British Consul and the American and English missions had all left for Malabar. Mr. Wolff, with his wife Lady Mary, had been spending a number of weeks at Alexandria, in Egypt, and did not experience the least interruption from the public authorities in their missionary labor among the Jews. *ib.*

**Catholic Emancipation.** The London Catholic Journal states, that the Government at a late Cabinet Council agreed to a plan for the complete emancipation of the Catholics. We shall be glad to hear that this news is confirmed.

**Naval Appointment.**—Rev. Charles S. Stewart, lately a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, under the direction of the American Board, has received from the President the appointment of Chaplain in the U. S. Navy. He will be stationed at the U. S. Naval Yard, at New York, and will be able to visit the Sandwich Islands, the scene of former arduous labors. The Christian community cannot but rejoice at the prospect of security which now opens before the American missionaries on the Pacific Islands, who have suffered so many hardships from abandoned foreigners. The American navy will ensure their safety as it sails in the Pacific. Mr. Stewart is a scholar, a gentleman, and an ardent pious man. The public are well acquainted with his talents as a writer, from the publication of his missionary journal about one year since.—*Palladium.*

**Valley of the Mississippi.** The New York Observer is "happy to announce," what the religious public have known for several weeks past, that the Committee of the Am. Tract Society have determined to occupy, without delay, the wide Valley of the Mississippi; and that the Rev. Oran Eastman has been appointed General Agent for Tracts in the West. Mr. E. left New York on Tuesday last week, accompanied by Mr. Charles E. Furman, late of the Theological Seminary at Auburn. Mr. F. and two others will assist Mr. Eastman, laboring in different districts.

**Southern S. S. Union.**—On the 19th inst. about 100 delegates from the 12 Southern counties of the State of New York, met in the city of New York, and formed a Society with the above title. It embraces the counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Orange, Rockland, Dutchess, Putnam, Westchester, New-York, Richmond, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk. The population of these counties in 1825 was 414,541; of whom 100,000 are of a suitable age to attend Sabbath schools. There are now in the State, embracing the whole state: viz. the Central Union, which centres at Albany; the Western Union, which centres at Utica; the Genesee Union, the St. Lawrence Union, the Champlain Union, and the Southern Union.

**Vermont S. S. Union.** The Directors, at their meeting Oct. 25, appointed Rev. John S. Shipper, General Agent of the Society. Mr. S. will devote his whole time to the interests of Sabbath Schools in the state, and will soon travel to the several Counties and collect for the establishment of a General Depository.—*Vt. Chron. abr.*

**A Sabbath Union** was formed on the 16th inst. at Newburyport, for that town and vicinity. It is under the constitution of the General Union, and will be presided over by Thomas M. Clark, Esq., and chosen President; Dea. Amos Pettengill, V. Pres.; S. H. Currier, Esq. Secretary.

**Interesting Incidents.**—Among interesting cases of improvement, and of the exhibition of piety, feeling and hope; and some children have given evidence, of a change of heart. One little girl who professes to be a repenting believer in Jesus Christ committed to memory, 12 chapters of the Bible. There is a young man, a native of Lenox, who has been the consecrating prayer. Rev. Mr. Dorrance of Williamstown, the right-hand of fellowship. Rev. Mr. Jennings of Dalton, gave a large number of people. Rev. Mr. H. Hawley of Haverhill, and the concluding prayer.—In the afternoon the house was dedicated by the Pastor, in a sermon from Psalm lvi, 4th.

On the 19th inst. the Pleasant Street Church in Portsmouth, N. H., erected for the new Orthodox Congregational Society, was dedicated. Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Spofford, of Brentwood; reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Page, of Durham; dedicatory Prayer by the Rev. Mr. French, of North Hampton; Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Putnam, of the North Church, Portsmouth, from 2 Chron. 6: 41; Concluding Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Willey, of Rochester.—On the succeeding Sabbath Public worship commenced in the new Church, by Rev. Mr. Smith of New Jersey. The edifice is of brick, 61 feet by 75, with an elliptical recess for the pulpit. It contains 132 pews.

A new Episcopal church has been consecrated at Norfolk, Va. by Dr. Moore. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Durand, from the text beautifully inscribed over the altar: "O Earth, Earth, hear the word of the Lord."

At Natick, Nov. 20th, a Unitarian church was dedicated. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Lowell, of Boston, from Hag. ii, 9.

## RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

**Religious Reading.**—In Amherst, Mass. including the several literary institutions, 488 copies of religious newspapers and other periodical publications are taken.

**The Light House.**—This is the title of a new religious paper which has made its appearance at Wiscasset, (Me.) edited by Rev. P. Crandall. This we suppose is the paper which was first announced as *The Apostle*.

That excellent work, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, has been adopted as a class-book in a private school at Buenos Ayres.

The French translation of Dr. Scott's Commentary on St. Matthew's Gospel, was published in Paris in May last. Up to the 7th of August, 819 copies had been sold.

**Am. Journal of Education.** Nov. 1828, contains—*Miscellaneous Articles*—Education in France. Female Education. Suggestions to Parents. Study of the Classics.—*Review:* History of the U. States, or Republic of America.—*Intelligence:* Am. Institution, City of Washington. Classical and Scientific Seminary at Balltown, N. Y. Baileys' Text, so far as known, Public Lectures in Paris.—*Notice.* Articles relating to Common Education.

**ORDINATIONS, &c.** Ordained at Ward, Mass. Oct. 22, Mr. MISER G. PIERCE, over the church and congregation of which the Rev. Enoch Porter, and the Spirit of the Rev. Mr. Porter, was formerly pastor, and from which he was the same day dismissed. The sermon was by Mr. Pond, from 1 Samuel, 17. Charge to the pastor by Mr. Nelson, of Leicester. Right hand of fellowship by Mr. Jackson, of Andover. West Parish. Address to the people by Mr. Malby, of Sutton.

It is due to truth to state, and it deserves to be recorded to the praise of God, that amid the many removals of ministers attended with unhappiness to the people or the dismission of the kind has taken place. The people were greatly attached to their late pastor; nor, while they have another in whom they are happily united, their respect and affection for him from him. They thought they were giving up all in pain, but they have remembered them; and now their hopes are as bright and animating as their late fears were dark and gloomy. *Com.*

Installed at Bristol, R. I. Nov. 12, Rev. ISAAC LEWIS, Pastor of the Central Congregational Church and Society. Introductory Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Waterman, of Providence; Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Troy; Consecrating Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Torrey, of Newport; Charge to the Pastor, by the Rev. Mr. Brown of South Kingston; Right Hand of Fellowship by all the members of the church, and the Church and Society were united with the Church. Concluding Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wood, of East Greenwich.

Installed, Oct. 24th, at Rocky River, Abbeville, S. C. the Rev. RICHARD B. CATER. Sermon by the Rev. Amos Foster, of Wallingford; Charge to the Pastor and People by the Rev. Wm. H. Barr, D. D. of Abbeville Village. This old and wealthy Society has been two years destitute of a Pastor, and was rapidly falling to ruin. Mr. Cater has succeeded in awakening and uniting the people; and a revival has commenced, and the fruit of which more than 30 have already united with the Church.

Ordained as Pastor of the Central Baptist Church in Middlebury, Ms. on the 12th inst. Mr. NICHOLAS MEDBURY. Sermon by Rev. E. W. Freeman, of Lowell.

On the 17th inst. Rev. ELIPHALET P. CRAFTS was ordained over the Unitarian Church and Society in East Bridgewater. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Barrett, of this city.

Nov. 7th, Dr. D. D. S. Stevens was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church recently formed at North Adams. Rev. Mr. Field of Stockbridge made the introductory prayer. Rev. Mr. Clark of Bennington preached the sermon, from Ex. i, 2. Rev. Dr. Phelps of Lenox made the consecrating prayer. Rev. Mr. Dorrance of Williamstown, the right-hand of fellowship. Rev. Mr. Jennings of Dalton, gave a large number of people. Rev. Mr. H. Hawley of Haverhill, and the concluding prayer.—In the afternoon the house was dedicated by the Pastor, in a sermon from Psalm lvi, 4th.

On the 19th inst. the Pleasant Street Church in Portsmouth, N. H., erected for the new Orthodox Congregational Society, was dedicated. Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Spofford, of Brentwood; reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Page, of Durham; dedicatory Prayer by the Rev. Mr. French, of North Hampton; Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Putnam, of the North Church, Portsmouth, from 2 Chron. 6: 41; Concluding Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Willey, of Rochester.—On the succeeding Sabbath Public worship commenced in the new Church, by Rev. Mr. Smith of New Jersey. The edifice is of brick, 61 feet by 75, with an elliptical recess for the pulpit. It contains 132 pews.

A new Episcopal church has been consecrated at Norfolk, Va. by Dr. Moore. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Durand, from the text beautifully inscribed over the altar: "O Earth, Earth, hear the word of the Lord."

At Natick, Nov. 20th, a Unitarian church was dedicated. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Lowell, of Boston, from Hag. ii, 9.

## SECULAR SUMMARY.

**FOREIGN.** Operations before Choulma.—A postscript in a London paper, reports that the "second" or main Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged specially to withdraw his forces from this place into quarters. His position is evidently distressing, his troops discouraged and dispirited, and the prospect most gloomy. It is said that the Russian army, under the command of the Emperor, is now in the opinion of it, that the Emperor will be obliged



